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Volume 14, No. 52.

RED DEER, ALBERTA • JANUARY 22nd, 1919.

Subscription, \$1.50 per year.

Peace Conference Comes into Being

Premier Clemenceau President.

Paris, Jan. 18.—The peace congress, destined to be historic, and on which the eyes of the world are now centered, was opened this afternoon in the grand Salle de la Paix. The proceedings, which were confined to the election of Georges Clemenceau, the French premier, as permanent chairman of the conference, and the election of the president of the French republic, and the speeches by President Wilson, Premier Lloyd George, and the Italian premier, were characteristic of the nations to come to an understanding respecting the problems to be decided.

When President Poincaré spoke, the entire delegation stood up, and, according to custom, there was no applause.

Premier Clemenceau's acceptance of the chairmanship was expressed by feelings of personal gratitude and a definite outline of the great questions immediately ahead.

Three of these larger general subjects he defined as—responsibility for the war, responsibility for crimes during the war, and international labor legislation.

Murder Plot Against Peace Leaders

Geneva, Jan. 19.—Several German and Russian Bolsheviks have been arrested by the Lausanne Police. It is said that the men in custody were bearing false passports and were on their way to Paris.

The Gazette of Lausanne says:
The Bolsheviks under arrest plotted against the lives of Premier Clemenceau, President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George. The plot was backed by German gold.

LESLEVILLE

Mr. George Walters and his nephew, W. Walden are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Bennett. Mr. Walters says everything is fine out at the Clearwater district.

The A.P.P. was calling on some of our townsmen yesterday and returned to the Mountain House last night.

Archie McCaskill, from Sylvan Lake, is spending a few days with his family this week.

Tom Davenport is pressing hay down at Benito. Tom is always busy.

Mrs. William Foreman is quarantined in Red Deer.

T. W. Englen is a busy man these days. Ted does work sometimes.

The elections for school trustees took place last Saturday afternoon in the Prairie Rose School house. Mr. Ralph Patterson was elected to fill Mr. Reilly's place on the board for 1919.

Everybody is selling grain to H. F. Kenney of Red Deer.

There was a big crowd at the chicken supper which was held in the McKinnon's hall last night, when the ladies provided a splendid supper, and a concert was held later in the evening which proved to be a great success. The new band, with Mr. and Mrs. Walters, and the following ladies and gentlemen took part in the program: Miss Violet Goldkin, Miss Gertrude Reilly, Mrs. Bennett, George Walters, W. Walden, and H. F. Kenney, who is a whole program in himself. The good sum of \$80 was raised.

HUNGER RIOTS AGAIN OCCUR IN PETROGRAD

TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE PARADE, SHOUTING FOR BREAD, AND ARE FIRED ON

Stockholm, Jan. 15.—Hunger riots took place in Petrograd on Saturday and Sunday, according to advices received here. Ten thousand people paraded through the streets shouting for bread, and were fired upon by Bolshevik troops, who are said to have been Lenin's desire. The hunger riots were reported to have asked the soldiers to fire upon them.

Dispatches state that not a single piece of bread is to be found now in Petrograd and that unground oats are being given to the people. Propagandists, disguised as refugees, are said to have been sent into Finland by the Bolsheviks. The police there have recently discovered several organizations which are alleged to be plotting a new insurrection.

KUUSAMO LITERARY SOCIETY.

The young people of the Kuusamo district held a meeting in the Kuusamo School on Wednesday evening, January 15th, and organized the Kuusamo Literary Society. T. B. Miller was appointed chairman, and the following officers were elected: Hon. Pres. Miss Bonnie Leander; Hon. Mrs. H. G. Laycock; vice-pres. Mr. G. McKee; secretary-treas. Chas. E. Miller. Wednesday evening, Jan. 22nd, the subject will be "Resolved, that the horse is of greater value to the farmer than the tractor." Miss Burdick and Paul T. McKee are the leaders. Everybody welcome.

BOARD OF HEALTH AND INFLUENZA

The organization meeting of the Local Board of Health was held in the City offices on January 17th. Present, W. E. Lord, H. G. Stone, Dr. Collison, Dr. George, and Mrs. F. W. Galbraith, representing the Women's Council.

H. G. Stone was elected chairman of the Board for 1919 and A. T. Stephenson, secretary.

Dr. George, Medical Health Officer, reported that there was only one case in the isolation hospital and that he was free from the flu. He also reported that there were only two houses quarantined in City, and that these would be released from quarantine in a day or two.

The Board decided to close the isolation hospital for a few weeks developed within the next week. Chairman H. G. Stone was requested to arrange for the closing of the hospital when vacated, but material to be left there for the present in case there should be a further outbreak.

Dr. George reported also that he had interviewed the Creamery regarding the milk supply and that he would investigate further and report.

LATER MEETING.

Monday, January 20th.
About a dozen houses having been reported as having inmates down with the flu, a meeting was called at 7:30 p.m. to discuss what action to take. All members were present. R. L. Gaetz, chairman of the Public Schools and Dr. Sanders, who were called to the meeting for consultation. After a long discussion the following resolution was passed: "That in the opinion of this Board the schools should be closed, and this Board orders that Sunday Schools and public dances be discontinued."

On Dec. 4th, all restrictions regarding public meetings were removed and since that time the number of cases reported steadily decreased until the epidemic appeared to be about over. The Public Schools were reopened two weeks ago, and at the end of the second week many cases developed among children who had been attending school. On this account the Board of Health decided that, in its opinion, it would be advisable to close the schools. Parents should see that their children do not attend meetings of any kind.

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DEDICATION SERVICES AT ST. LUKE'S

Special services were held in St. Luke's Church on Sunday last. The Rev. Capt. Shore officiated at both services, and a number of services were held by the Rector, Rev. Gordon Matthews, M.A., and at the evening service by the Rector and the Rev. Charles F. Hives of Penhold. Capt. Shore was severely wounded in France, both legs being broken, and is yet unable to walk without the aid of crutches.

At the morning service he spoke on the necessity of keeping God's commandments, showing with what fatal consequences to individuals and nations, the neglect to keep them, led, both inevitably deteriorate morally and spiritually who ignore the commandments. He said: "We shall love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and thy neighbor as thyself." Had Germany kept these she would not have plunged the world into war.

At the evening service the Church was filled to its utmost capacity, the Great War Veterans and the Free Masons attending in a body to honor the memory of comrades and members who have died in France and Belgium. According to custom, St. Luke's the service was fully choral. The opening hymn, "The Christian's Song," was fittingly introduced to a memorable service, followed by the chanting of the 23rd Psalm. "Yes, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil," was singularly appropriate, for many of the Veterans present were now again facing the fierce and deadly strife, had been down into the valley that we might rest undisturbed in peace and security.

Before addressing the congregation, Capt. Shore unveiled and dedicated, brass tablets placed in the walls of the Church by their families in memory of the men killed in action, as follows:

Edward Hawley, 89th Battalion, killed in France, 8th April, 1917, aged 24 years.

Leaman Patterson, 2nd Battalion, C.M.R., killed in Belgium, 2nd June, 1918, aged 22 years.

Frank Holt, Strathcona—Horse, C.M.R., killed in France, 2nd April, 1918, aged 35 years.

C. H. Broughton, 5th Battalion, killed in Flanders, 26th July, 1916, aged 25 years.

His name carved upon a tablet, presented by his family, in memory of John Robert Love, 49th Battalion, died of wounds in France, 1st Oct., 1918, aged 23 years.

Another brass tablet was dedicated to the memory of John Robert Love, 49th Battalion, died of wounds in France, 1st Oct., 1918, aged 23 years.

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SYLVAN LAKE ITEMS

Sylvan Lake Village as usual in the fall of the year, has become quite a shipping point. Mr. F. D. McCrimmon has been shipping a number of cars of wool, and there has been a number of loads of baled hay shipped to various points, and no end of grain, such as wheat, oats and barley has been sent from here. What we need in this little burg now as badly as most anything is an elevator. Why is it that some enterprising man or company men don't put their minds and money together and build an elevator at this point? I don't believe they would have much money than brains, as I believe an elevator would pay from the start.

Messrs. Marshall and Rolston are now having great clearing out sale. I never have learned what their intentions are.

There is now a Bank at Sylvan Lake, and we trust that it may be well enough patronized that it may become a permanent fixture. It is the Dominion Land Office Bank of Canada; a bank that man need be afraid to deposit his money in.

Mr. Campbell, the man who buys rails around here, shipped a carload the other day, and told me he had scattered over \$4,000 among the farmers that day. That was a hog-tying party.

There was a man from Edmonton passing through here the other day selling pictures of the war. He had a whole sleigh load of them, so I think he must intend selling a few of them.

In a letter from Mrs. F. E. Butler, a former resident of Red Deer and Sylvan Lake, now of Medford, Okla., U.S.A., she says that she has been having quite cold weather in Okla., and that the snow was so deep and heavy that the neighbors and relatives couldn't get together on Christmas day for their usual festive and dinner. Hurrah for Red Deer, the place where we have that all to pieces, as we could go to any place we wanted with the automobile on Christmas day.

Mr. E. Grimsom and sister, old friends of Sylvan Lake, are leaving us for awhile, and are going to the coast. They are leaving here on account of their health, as neither of them is well. We wish them all the best. I believe California is their destination now.

One of the nicest events that was ever held in Sylvan Lake was the other night at the Sylvan Lake hotel, where the citizens of Sylvan Lake and vicinity gave a farewell party to the Grimsoms. Mr. E. Grimsom and sister, on the eve of their departure for California. It was one of the most pleasant social gatherings in the village, and it was such a manner that it does one good to be present at, and to be thankful for ever after to think they should be so well as they were. There were about fifty or sixty people there, and if there was one who did not enjoy themselves they certainly ought to go north among the sequoias. Tables were spread for about forty guests at a time, and they just groaned from the heavy load of good food that was served. But very soon relieved them of a portion of their load and then the groaning was from the other side, or possibly it should say from the inside. Supper being over a number of old acquaintances and co-workers in school work and councillors of the local improvement society, were called upon to see if any one could be found that could or would say one word against Mr. Grimsom or his sister, but that man who said that the other hand, it was definitely shown that Mr. Grimsom's friends were legion, and though they had invited all that they could find, they could accommodate to see him off, if he ever saw fit to return they would hire the fair grounds at Red Deer, that all his friends might come to help receive him. After all the (dear) men had his good smoke, all or as many as could, gathered, in the parlor to listen to the presentation speeches and see the presents delivered. Nice and useful presents were given as remembrances from their friends. The music was quite lovely, and the part. Musical selections, singing, recitations, and jig dancing was the order of the day.

After the day was over, I said he would not do enjoy him or herself I should like to have seen them. Even Mr. Grimsom's sister, who had been in the hospital, and showed them a few of "old time steps." Now as the hours of the party were very small but fast growing, the four who were to leave, started to go began to get on their feet, and all wishing Mr. and Miss Grimsom a safe journey a quick return to their health, and a speedy return to Sylvan Lake, dispersed for their homes.

On Tuesday evening, a business meeting of Valley Centre church was held. Rev. Mr. Meek, of Willowdale, presided. A good number were present, and the business was transacted. The meeting took the form of a social, and a pleasant time was spent in the church. Light refreshments were handed round, and everybody enjoyed themselves. The meeting was attended to all to attend service. All welcome.

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PROFESSIONAL

Dr. John Collison
SPECIALIST
Eyes, Ears, Nose and Throat
Office Hours—9 a.m. to 10 a.m., 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., and by appointment.

DRS. PARSONS & DeLONG
Physicians and Surgeons.
R. Parsons, M.D.C.M.,
Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.
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THE NEWS' WEEKLY SERMON

By the REV. G. D. ARMSTRONG.

"When I was a child, I spake as a child, I understood as a child, I reasoned as a child; but when I became a man, I put away childish things."—St. Paul.

"New occasions teach new duties,
Time makes ancient good uncouth."
—James Russell Lowell.

The note of progress is sounded alike by the ancient apostle and the modern editor. Both recognize the stern necessity of readjusting the aims and institutions in harmony with the onward march of human life.

We are held in the grip of mighty forces, subject to inexorable law, directed by the eternal purpose, that through the ages runs.

The outlook of man and his whole mental and moral make-up is subject to change at various stages in his life history. Childhood, Youth, Maturity and Old Age are marked by characteristic changes in our religious life. As we advance in years, our spiritual life manifests new forms. The simple, receptive faith of childhood gives place to the reasoned convictions of manhood and the ripened experience and wisdom of enlightened old age.

The failure to recognize that the life of the spirit is inseparably bound up with the development of our physical life, has led to utter confusion in our religious thinking and very grave misunderstandings of God's ways with man. Conversion, involving striking changes in man's relation to God has been regarded almost altogether as a youthful experience, and we have failed to appreciate the less striking but equally real changes of our riper years. We have come to think of religious life as mediated through special channels, forms of worship, and religious agencies, under direct spiritual agency, and have not seen that spiritual life is a normal phase of a fully developed life and is conditioned by laws that are as real and effective in the laws of motion or of gravitation. "Man is incurably religious." All the forces of life work together for good. The whole course of life is redemptive.

Public worship—Special Evangelistic Campaigns—all the educational, social, and moral activities of the Church, while they represent the life of the spirit in the hearts of those who have come to know the truth as it is in Christ Jesus, are after all but symbols of the deeper, more spiritual, worship, which makes the whole universe the temple of the Living God.

The glory of the present age lies in this that men who have been living a superficial life, "laboring for the meat that perisheth," are awakening to the reality of existence, and are discovering that they are souls, possessing a life that is divine. Profoundly are coming to realize that they have been feeding on husks, and a mighty resolve is impelling them to act as the Sons of God. The great mysteries which men have found in the Personality of Christ—the incarnation and the Atonement—are true, not only of the Man of Nazareth, but of all mankind. "As He is so are we in this world."

The inwardness which presents the Spirit of God, the great law of self-sacrifice and service, the working out of the will of God in human experience, are truths that apply to the whole life of the race. These are not merely theological ideas to be accepted by our reason, but are facts to be reckoned with in the working out of all existence. Worship consists not in the doing of special works which in themselves are religious, but in the things which exist, he believes, in a religious way. "Earth crammed with heaven, and every common bush affire with God." Salvation consists not in doing things, but in making the life of man Godlike, but in making the life of God human. It is as truly our business to find God in the daily round of man's varied interests as it is to interest man in the works of God.

The message of Jesus to His age is the truth we need to release our own from pessimism and failure. "Change your minds for the Kingdom of God is at hand." "The living place of God is in man."

The religion of the future will be marked by two distinct movements—Social and Spiritual. We shall see a more practical application of the principles of Jesus to the social and industrial problems of mankind, and on the other hand we shall see a greater emphasis laid upon the immortality of soul and a more intelligent conception of Eternal Life.

The age is calling for a re-statement of our religious ideas which will relate our theology to the life—the life that now is and that which is to come.

It is calling also for a reorganization of our religious institutions on a basis of mutual co-operation and service, rather than upon the lines of denominational rivalry which has characterized the past. We are witnessing today the breaking up of political parties and the organization of new elements in our national life. The States seem to be passing through changes which correspond with the divisions which have arisen in the Church since the Protestant reformation.

We are inclined to think that these political changes indicate the desirability of maintaining our present denominational system, since it might be inferred that uniformity of organizations is no more desirable in the Church than in our political system.

As a matter of fact, separate organizations are desirable only as a means of protecting interests which are in danger of being ignored unless there is concerted action to maintain them. The history of political parties show that the general policy of governments have been de-

termined not by political platforms but by the general interests of the nation. Legislation follows the fact on which there is unity of political opinion. Political divisions, while saving the state from autocracy and stagnation, very often result in an enactment of progressive measures for the people's good.

Social efficiency is the test of good citizenship. It is the standard by which public institutions are to be judged and their existence justified. No matter how useful our various denominational organizations have been in the past, their claim for support must be based not on what they have accomplished, but upon the real service they still render to the community.

In the reconstruction period upon which we have entered, it is vitally important that without unnecessary delay our religious organizations should be unified as completely as possible.

A brief survey of the religious organizations in the city of Red Deer shows that there are eight separate religious organizations at work here, viz., Roman Catholic, Anglican, Baptist, Nazarene, Presbyterian, Methodist, Salvation Army, and Christian Scientist, apart from self-centered and philanthropic institutions, the work of which is essentially religious. What unification is possible among all these?

Religious worship is generally organized along two distinct lines, the Priestly and the Prophetic. The Roman Catholic and the High Church Anglican might eventually reconcile their forces. The Broad Church Anglican and all the others above mentioned are of a prophetic type—nearly some unification is possible among all these. If we adhere to the ancient statement of faith, "I believe in the Holy Catholic Church," the evangelical soul of the Nazarene Church and of the Salvation Army would not suffer, but would be strengthened by closer identification with a religious organization which recognizes all varieties of operations, but the same Spirit. The forms of worship in the Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches are so similar that they might be amalgamated without a marked change in the method of any one of them. Surely if Christian Scientists have a real contribution to make to our religious thinking (and it has) that contribution can be made most effectively within an organization where differences of view point are recognized as perfectly natural. A Holy Catholic Church surely represents ideas as varied as the race and as vital as the character of God.

There is a possible danger that a Church organized on a Community basis might become self-centered and lose its missionary spirit, but this danger can be avoided by having a definite objective and an aggressive evangelism policy. Such an arrangement would enable the church to co-operate with the G.W.V.A. in instituting a social center or Y.M.C.A. It would enable the Church to grapple effectively with the rural problem. Is it reasonable to say, democratic or Christian to hold religious services only in the city, and one or two or three in the surrounding country districts? And who can estimate the revival of moral and spiritual energy which will come to the membership of churches who dare to act on such a policy.

The writer considers that the Church with which he is associated is able to "carry on" in the old way as well as any other, and he will be loyal to his own communion while it exists, he believes, with all his soul that it is high time that we should unify our forces in an organization that will co-ordinate all forms of religious service, and mobilize all our resources in the interests of the Kingdom of God.

PRINCE OF WALES IN AIRPLANE DOES SOME STUNTS ABOVE RHINE

H.R.H. FLIES ON TO COLOGNE AND ATTENDS DANCE GIVEN BY CANADIAN NURSING SISTERS AT COLOGNE.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 16.—James, official correspondent with the Canadian Corps in Germany has been received by the director of public information here. The dispatch is dated from Bonn, Germany.

The Prince of Wales came to Germany yesterday for the first time since the outbreak of the war. He reached Spa, decided that he would not enter Germany by the ordinary and prosaic medium of a motor car, so he flew aboard the aeroplane, and flew to Cologne. When he reached Spa, decided that he would not enter Germany by the ordinary and prosaic medium of a motor car, so he flew aboard the aeroplane, and flew to Cologne. When he reached Spa, decided that he would not enter Germany by the ordinary and prosaic medium of a motor car, so he flew aboard the aeroplane, and flew to Cologne.

From Cologne the royal flier came to Bonn and in the evening attended a dance at the Canadian flier camp, which was given by the Canadian nursing sisters at Cologne. The Prince of Wales came to Germany yesterday for the first time since the outbreak of the war. He reached Spa, decided that he would not enter Germany by the ordinary and prosaic medium of a motor car, so he flew aboard the aeroplane, and flew to Cologne. When he reached Spa, decided that he would not enter Germany by the ordinary and prosaic medium of a motor car, so he flew aboard the aeroplane, and flew to Cologne.

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DEVELOPING COMMUNITY SPIRIT

We are talking a great deal these days about the coming fraternity of nations, the peace of mankind, the final brotherhood of man. We are beginning to regard the world as one community.

Yet as I gaze upon the problem of Internationalism and world-wide community life, I am reminded of the fact that the community spirit can not triumph in humanity as a whole, until it triumphs in the locality where each man lives. In other words, the world we really wish to see can only come through the association of communities that have learned the meaning of community life. And what is this? It is the art of living together.

We have not as yet acquired this art. Within the life of every nation there are divisions and sections, rival interests and conflicting factions. Labor is arrayed against Capital. Agriculture watches with suspicion the progress of the city. Democracy, and while the old aristocracies are passing a new aristocracy founded upon wealth seeks to suppress the rising tide of people.

Now the great temptation to which we are all prone is that of thinking according to the nature of our occupation. The farmer thinks in terms of grain, cattle, implements, etc., and with an eye to the interests of agriculture; the merchant in terms of the purchasing and selling of goods, and the interests of trade. This is all very well as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. We have to get outside of ourselves and our economic interests and think in terms of the community and nation, the welfare of the whole.

Now, as a former county pastor, the thing which used to impress me was the fact that there was hardly any such thing as community recreation. Each church (and I never lived in a community yet where there were not too many churches) had its own social life, but there was no amusement and recreation in the name of the village or town. Yet play is just as essential to the welfare of a people as work, and when folk have played together they will find the more reality work and think together. The providing of some recreation ought to be just as much a community function as the raising of taxes.

In every township and village, there is the school which is common property. This should be made the social centre of the community. In the winter it should be the home of fun, laughter and sane entertainment and every interest should unite in developing through it a common social life. It should also be the national centre, not only for children but adults. The older folk should get the habit of assembling there to listen to lectures and for mutual discussion of the problems of the day. If the schoolhouse is not big enough, the town hall or some other building might be used as the community hall.

There will be no community of nations until every township, village and city within the nations has caught the true meaning of the community spirit, which is, "Each for all, all for each."

—Dr. Horace Westwood, All Souls' Church, Winnipeg.

MONTREAL BUSINESS MEN OPPOSED FIXED PRICES FOR 1919 WHEAT.

Montreal, Jan. 16.—Strong opposition was yesterday expressed by the suggested guaranties by the Dominion government of the price of the 1919 wheat crop. This matter of wheat at considerable length, affected the result that for the council declared itself unanimously opposed to such procedure, and adopted a resolution to that effect, to be forwarded to the acting premier.

BACKERS OF THE B.C. MOVEMENT FOR WINES AND A STRONGER BEER.

Vancouver, Jan. 16.—Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper is a member of the provisional committee of the people's movement party, which has been organized for the purpose of endeavoring to secure modifications in the prohibition legislation of the province. Other members are Henry Bell-Irving, E. H. Bentley, J. H. Senkler, K. C. Major Leslie, J. C. Docker, H. J. S. Cowper, M.L.A. John Gregg, George H. Macdonald, J. N. Ellis and D. J. O'Neill.

A circular sent to prominent citizens calling the committee meeting stated that the nature of the movement "has no connection with any brewing, distilling or liquor interests in any shape or form."

BOLSHEVIKI OF BERLIN SQUELCHED.

BY IRON METHODS EBERT GOVERNMENT IS AT LAST ON TOP

Berlin, Jan. 14.—Berlin's long, long week of Bolshevism is finally ended. Here and there, scattered desperadoes, mostly youths, still fire occasionally from some house top, but the Bolsheviks would try them. The result was surprising.

A few Spartacists tried to recapture the Charlottenburg police headquarters today, and several hundred rebels are locked up awaiting trial, which, however, compared with what has passed.

Dr. Liebknecht's sister was arrested today, and several hundred rebels are locked up awaiting trial, which, however, compared with what has passed.

PROPERTY LOSSES HEAVY
The reinstatement and arming of the police gives the government a new force to maintain order, but the criminal world and whose absence during the first days of the revolution gave the disorderly element a free hand.

Property losses during the past week of terror amount to tens of millions of marks in addition to damage to newspaper plants and government buildings. Merchant losses through looting are very high, one youth being captured with 60,000 marks worth of jewels which he had stolen. In some streets near the police headquarters, nearly every store was systematically looted. Bolshevists holding the Silesian station had so much better that they used it to grease their guns and boots.

The centre of the city has been quiet all day today. Late this evening a few shots were heard in different parts of the town, being fired by snipers and looters. Merchants have taken down their shutters and business went on generally as usual.

The government has no intention of slackening its efforts against the Spartacists. The Abend Zeitung says it learns from best authority. Energetic measures are being taken against the leaders of the movement. It is reported that documents found by the loyal troops show that the Spartacan uprising was inspired from Moscow.

GERMAN CABINET MEETS
Copenhagen, Jan. 15.—The German cabinet met yesterday to discuss the new constitution and to consider proposals for the meeting of the national assembly. Germany's participation in the peace congress was also taken up. The meeting will be continued today.

TRACTION EMPLOYEES STRIKE
Copenhagen, Jan. 15.—Employees of the elevated and underground railroads in Berlin have struck, as their demand for higher wages has not been met, according to dispatches received here. It is not known when traffic will be resumed.

MOABIT IS SURROUNDED.
Berlin, Jan. 14.—A cordon of troops has been thrown around the suburb of Moabit, one of the most important industrial sections in Greater Berlin, for the purpose of carrying out the work of disarming civilians and such Spartacan fighters as are still at liberty.

This section of Berlin is notorious for its riotous tendencies and is generally looked upon as a gathering place for all the criminal elements. The employees of the Schwartzkopfs works, one of the most radical bodies among the Berlin proletarians, voted today to resume work on Wednesday morning. Similar action was not an end to the strike of railway employees at noon today.

WILSON IS OPPOSED TO CANADIAN REPRESENTATION AT PEACE CONFERENCE.

London, Jan. 16.—A telegram from Paris states that Premier Lloyd George brilliantly fought the case for separate representation for the Canadian Empire in the native states. He urged that the principal basis of representation should be the actual war efforts of the countries affected and that some ratio in connection therewith should be observed.

The American representatives, in reply, but most firm manner, unflinchingly opposed the proposal. President Wilson saying that he objected to the British Empire having so many delegates. When the question was adjourned on Monday, the question was delicately poised, but Tuesday a full agreement was reached, though America did not withdraw its demand. France actually supported the British claim, as did Italy, but not so eagerly. Japan readily assented.

Lloyd George failed to secure separate representation for Newfoundland.

Although it is true that representation of small nations, which include the British dominions, will only be called in when directly affected by the question under discussion, the actual practice that will attend a great majority of the sittings. Indeed it is difficult to see what question does not affect them.



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Dec. 18-4

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Nov. 20-15

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Sale, states:

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when in Brownsville. My cows made the largest average and tested
8 pounds over average at G. M. P., Brownsville. I believe you make
the best conditioner on the market."

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almost every progressive stock-raiser's stable in Canada. Good for
all stock in a run-down condition. Can be used occasionally or
continuously without abatement of effect. Royal Purple Stock
Specific is purely a digester and blood purifier. It aids digestion
in such an extent as to produce the very best results, and, whilst
the maximum amount of good food from the food eaten, and, whilst
enable you to fatten your stock and bring a month earlier,
thereby saving a month's feed and labor.

Mr. Malcolin Gray, of Kamoka, states:

"In regard to the feeding of Royal Purple Stock Specific, I
had two lots of cows. To the first lot I fed Royal Purple Stock
Specific, and when I sold them they averaged 16 lbs. each.
In the second lot I did not use Royal Purple Stock Specific,
and at the same age they averaged only 12 lbs. each. Both the
cows and calves were in good health and the cows were
bred and so on for as long a time as the other. We have also fed
Royal Purple Stock Specific with excellent results."

Royal Purple Stock Specific is put up in
50c. packages and large \$1.50 and \$5.00 tins.
Secure a free trial bottle from our dealer in
your town. Write for free booklet on
Stock Specific from all common diseases of
cattle and poultry. Write low to build up houses
and how to raise calves without milk.



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Your money slips through your fingers when you pay
more for the same goods which you can get here for
less. Certain overhead expenses are added to the
cost of the goods; the addition of these expenses
does not add to the quality of the goods. When these
expenses are eliminated or lessened you get the most
for your money.

When you buy groceries for credit your money is
slipping through your fingers. You not only pay for
the credit that is extended to you, but you pay for the
credit extended the other fellows who fail to pay.
Also book-keepers' salaries are added to the cost of
the goods.

Your money slips through your fingers when you get
free delivery. It should be called "pay delivery," as
you must help pay for the upkeep of the delivery out-
fit and the delivery man's wages. Money is slipping
through your fingers when you pay some one to do
for you the things you can do for yourself.

Your money is slipping through your fingers when
you buy something you do not want. Here you can
examine all goods without argument or persuasion.
You take your own time and the price of each article
is before you.

Buy your household wants here and save money—
the stock is all new, fine and fresh.

RedDeer Dairy Products Groceria

THE BOARD OF TRADE COUNCIL

At the monthly meeting of the Council
of the Red Deer Board of Trade on
Monday evening, there were present
Messrs. Maxwell, president; McClure,
secretary; Moore, Whitehouse, Dawe,
Weller, Malcolin, Summers, and
Mr. Malcolin for the Committee on
Land Titles Office—Malcolin and T. A.
Gaetz—asked leave to retire from the
committee, and Messrs. Weller and
McClure were appointed a new Com-
mittee to draft a resolution on this
matter to the Provincial Government.

Return of Lands Office Wanted
The Secretary read a comprehen-
sive resolution on the return of the
Dominion Lands Office to Red Deer. It
was signed by Messrs. Boyce and
Johns. Mr. Galbraith, the other mem-
ber of the Committee appointed, did
not concur in the report. The resolu-
tion set out the "very great deal of
extra expense and inconvenience to
the public who use the office and con-
sequently a constant source of com-
plaint against the Government" which
the Committee majority claimed, had
been occasioned by the closing of the
Lands Office at Red Deer and replacing
it by sub-agency, Burnham and
others in the district were disappointed
in having to go or write to Calgary for
permits, grazing, section, timber
permits, timber berths, homesteads,
gold claims, petroleum and gas leases,
coal royalties, etc. The income of the
office during the past few years had
averaged \$100,000. The plan of econ-
omy was inconsistent with the plan of
the Red Deer having to a large ex-
tent been added to the offices of Cal-
gary and Edmonton. The Red Deer
staff could have been cut in half, and
the office maintained here without
extra expense. The resolution con-
cluded:

3. Whereas there are wide stretches
of coal areas in this district still un-
touched, many homesteads to the west
not yet filed upon and some unimproved
townships not yet thrown open for
settlement, and in addition this part of
the Province of Alberta bears an ex-
cellent reputation for its abundant
yield of good crops, especially that of
1918, it may reasonably be expected,
for the reasons named, that a very
considerable portion of the large an-
ticipated immigration to Canada will
eventually find its way to the Red Deer
district.

4. Whereas should a Land Settle-
ment scheme be evolved whereby the
unsettled lands East and West of Red
Deer will be required for the settlement
of veterans, it would seem reasonable to
assume that, seeing that Red Deer is
well established as a centre midway be-
tween Calgary and Edmonton, that it
is already an important agricultural
centre, and that the railway station is
at this point and that by reason of its
railway facilities and geographical
location it is conveniently situated in
this place is the natural centre where
the Dominion Lands Office business for
Central Alberta can be most conveni-
ently, economically and satisfactorily
conducted.

5. Whereas the return of the Land
Office to Red Deer would provide a
suitable occupation for a few returned
soldiers whose homes are in Red Deer
and whose disabilities are such that
they cannot return to the more vigor-
ous occupations of civilian life.

Therefore, having taken into consid-
eration, (1) the unnecessary inconve-
nience and the increased expense to the
public on account of moving the Land
Office from Red Deer, (2) that a
public public economy has not been
realized, and (3) the convenience and
economy both to the returned soldiers
and the Government in view of the anticipated
immigration and the proposed Land
Settlement scheme, the Board of Trade
respectfully urges that the Hon-
ourable the Minister of the Interior take
such steps as may be necessary to
have the Dominion Lands Office
relocated in Red Deer at an early date
with such staff as may be necessary to
carry on the business of the Depart-
ment efficiently.

The resolution had been forwarded
to Senator McInnes, Dr. Clark, M.P.,
and to the Minister of the Interior.
Messrs. Weller and Dawe criticized
phases of the resolution, but not its
main purpose, and on motion of
Messrs. Whitehouse and Dawe, the
Committee was thanked for its service.

The Secretary read correspondence
from Premier Borden's office, from the
Minister of Public Works, and from
the Postmaster-General acknowledging
copies of the resolution requesting a
new building for a postoffice. Hon.
Mr. Borden said that the Government
had been called for the alteration of the present
public building, but that a new build-
ing was in the hands of the Public
Works Department. The Public Works
Department said the request would
have serious consideration. Dr. Clark,
M.P., would support any movement

which had the undoubted support of
the citizens of Red Deer, but it was not
clear just exactly what their wishes
were. He doubted whether it would be
wise to approach the Minister of Public
Works by correspondence so close to
the meeting of the House. He would
meet him personally, if they wished.
He hoped to be in Red Deer before
leaving for Ottawa.

The chairman said he had arranged
that the Mayor would call a public
meeting at the City Hall for Wednes-
day evening in order to support the
new postoffice building and the return
of the Lands Office to Red Deer.

Work for Returned Soldiers
Messrs. Whitehouse and Dawe, the
committee on work for returned sol-
diers, reported that there were from
200 to 300 openings in the west country,
in timber and mining camps, and 74 in
Red Deer itself. Most of the latter
were being held open for the old oc-
cupants. The thanks of the Council
was tendered the Committee for their
work.

Wider Slights
Mr. Dawe brought up the wisdom of
having sleighs running in the same
track as autos in winter, by having
the same length as the axes of the
cars. Messrs. Dawe and Sanders
were appointed to further the idea.

Mr. Weller presented Manager Mc-
Leod's letter re building of CNR to
Red Deer this year.

Roads
Mayor Lord presented maps and a
review of his interviews with Councils
and others re trunk roads in his dis-
trict. This was for presentation to the
Provincial Highway Department re the
construction of Class A and Class B
roads in the district, under the Govern-
ment scheme. The plans mapped out
were approved and endorsed in detail,
and the Provincial Engineer requested
that these be the suggestions of the
Board. Mr. Lord was heartily thanked
for the valuable work which his report
showed.

EUROPE WANTS MEAT

CANADA NOW HAS THE OPPOR-
TUNITY TO MAKE HER EXPORT
POSITION PERMANENT.

The war stimulated the export
trade in Canadian live stock products
to a degree deemed well high. Exports
of beef increased 67%, of bacon and
pork products 51%. Total exports
of live stock products in the first
year ending March 31, 1918, were
valued at \$172,745,681 as compared
to \$52,349,119 in 1914.

With standard feed at \$57 a ton
and hogs at \$16, live weight, I make
a profit of over 20%," said Mr. Bro-
therton. "It is the profit that counts,
not the selling price, and profit de-
pends upon the relation of the price
of feed to the market price of the
finished animal."

The price of feed has been high,
and the cost of producing live stock
has been correspondingly high. But
the market price of finished animals
has also been high. The price may
decline gradually, but the price of
feed will decline also, and the per-
centage of profit to the farmer should
remain about the same. In-
deed if the cost of feed declines first
the profit to the farmer will be in-
creased.

J. E. Brotherton, of Burford, Ont.,
who won the first prize for export
bacon at the London exhibition, and
Guelph, says that with the relative
prices of feed and bacon then per-
taining there was good profit.

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a profit of over 20%," said Mr. Bro-
therton. "It is the profit that counts,
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pends upon the relation of the price
of feed to the market price of the
finished animal."

Mr. Herbert Hoover, Chief of the
United States Food Administration,
who is at present in Europe investi-
gating conditions at first hand, cables
as follows:

"Every kind of pork products you
can export before next July Europe
will need, and as soon as the initial
chance of the sudden economic change
from war to amity can be over-
come there will be over-demand."

The authorities say that in the case
of beef, even more than that of
pork, will be abnormal for many
years owing to the fact that
Europe is estimated to be short of
over 115,000,000 head of live stock,
of which 28,000,000 represent cattle
irreplaceable in less than five years.

DR. KARL LIEBNECHT, FRAULEIN LUXEMBOURG KILLED BY GERMANS

Berlin, Jan. 17.—Dr. Karl Lieb-
necht and Rosa Luxembourg have
been killed.

When it became known yesterday
that Dr. Liebnicht and Rosa Luxem-
bourg were at the Hotel Eden, in the
western part of the city, a crowd
rapidly congregated and stormed the
hotel lobby to lay hands on them.
Both were spirited to a side entrance
of the hotel, but the mob forestalled
the attempt of the troops to save
Fraulein Luxembourg. She was
beaten into insensibility and then
thrown into an automobile by the
crowd, which intended to take her to
prison.

A few blocks down the street, the
machine was halted by a second mob
and, when the presence of the Frau-
lein Luxembourg became known, a
man jumped on the running board of
the car and shot her through the
head. The body was dragged from the
automobile and carried off.

It is supposed that it was thrown
into the canal, but it has not been
found.

At the meantime, Dr. Liebnicht was
hurried into another automobile by
officers and troops and the car was
headed for the Moabit prison. While
going through the Tiergarten, the
machine was halted by a punctured
tire. Dr. Liebnicht was asked to
get out by the officers, who intended
to hand over him to the police. He
toward the prison. While wait-
ing, Dr. Liebnicht made an attempt
to escape and was shot dead.

He was wearing a monogram
"K.L." was discovered on his shirt.

When Dr. Liebnicht was arrested
at the home of a relative on
Helmholtz street yesterday morning,
he stoutly denied his identity. After
being escorted to the Eden hotel, he
was searched and his monogram
"K.L." was discovered on his shirt.
Dr. Liebnicht's capture was due to a
telephone conversation overheard by
detectives, in which he and Rosa
Luxembourg agreed to meet at the
home of a man named Marcusen in
the suburb of Wilmerdorf. Marcus-
en's home, the police say, has long
been one of the gathering places of
the Spartacists.

LAST DESPERATE EFFORT.

Dr. Liebnicht's dash for liberty
was the last desperate effort for
freedom of the two revolutionaries.
He was in the prison who had
left prison only last October. When
the auto which was carrying him
spoke down, he was warned against
any attempt at flight. The officer in
charge asked Dr. Liebnicht, who
was bleeding from a wound in the
head he had received through being
struck by a case in the hands of
some member of the mob, whether he
felt able to walk a few hundred yards
to the next street, where a new auto
mobile could be found.

Dr. Liebnicht said he could, and
the party started to walk. When
they were a few blocks from the
prison, Dr. Liebnicht was seized by
public police, the soldier nearest him
and dashed for the underground
in the Tiergarten. The soldiers
ordered him to halt. He paid no at-
tention to their demands and several
shots were fired at him. One bullet
struck him squarely between the
shoulders, and his death was virtu-
ally instantaneous.

PRESBYTERIAN ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of Knox Church
was held on Wednesday evening and it
was the opinion of all who were pre-
sent that annual meetings can be most
interesting. The reports were carefully
prepared and showed that a lot of faith-
ful work had been done during the
year. The session brought in some
new members and the church was
of these had to do with a congregational
recognition that was a suitable
going on and the men and women who
other resulted in the appointment of a
committee to consider a congregational

memorial in the church to the men who
have fallen in this war. This committee,
consisting of Mrs. Lord, Mrs. Malcolin,
Mr. P. E. Graham, Mr. W. R. Ellenwood
and the Minister, will receive sugges-
tions and submit a report to a meeting
of the congregation later on. A third
recommendation led to the adoption of
family pews throughout the church and
the session was appointed to arrange
for this to be done. Mr. Wm. Lake
reported for the Sabbath School which
had a good year, but was somewhat
disorganized by being closed on account
of the epidemic. The Session was
asked to arrange for a conference be-
tween parents and teachers, and this
will be done. The school had raised
\$62 for missions during the year be-
sides \$23 for the Protestant Orphanage
in Belgium. Mrs. P. A. McEwan gave
an interesting report of the cradle roll
department with its one hundred mem-
bers. Mrs. Pollock reported for the
W.M.S. that had a good year's work
that called for the attendance of a
much larger number of the women of
the church to take a share in. Help
had been sent to France to the mission
schools and other similar services.
Angus McPherson reported for the
Young People's Society that has been
doing a most important work for the
religious, social and intellectual life of
the young people of the church who
appreciate the help of their retiring
president, Mrs. J. G. McKay, as the
congregation made it clear that they
also do.

In the beginning of the year, the
Red Cross work had been done by the
W.M.S. was taken over by the
Ladies' Aid and the women of the
church gave good service in this im-
portant work. For this reason it was
not expected that their report for
the year would be so good as usual.
They say if you want good work done
the church would find its own life helps
as well as helping the work of the
church by taking her part in the work
of these women's societies.

Mr. P. E. Graham, secretary-treasurer
of the church, had his report in ex-
cellent form and placed it in the hands
of those present. The missionary ad-
vice of it was not satisfactory. The con-
gregation had given \$200 to the mis-
sion of the church, \$97 to Belgian re-
lief, besides substantial contributions to
the Red Cross, the Lord's Day
Alliance; but it was hoped that work
for the church would be done for war
relief that much more would be done
for missions during the present year.
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Pacific has plans under considera-
tion for the invasion of northern
Saskatchewan. The development of
the live stock industry in this part
of Saskatchewan together with the
prospects of mineral development in
the northeastern part of the province.
The Canadian Pacific at one time
entered Prince Albert over the Qu-
Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatche-
wan railway, of which it held a lease
for many years. The line was later
acquired by the Canadian Northern.

CANADIANS ON GUARD OVER BEAUTIFUL PART OF OCCUPIED GERMANY

NO EVIDENCE OF FOOD SHORT-
AGE IN THEIR STRIP ALONG
RHINE, AND SOME TROOPS
VERY COMFORTABLE.

Ottawa, Jan. 15.—The following
dispatch has been received from Fred
James, official correspondent with the
Canadian corps, dated from Bonn, Germany:

"The Canadian front line, east of
the Rhine, is threaded through a sec-
tion of remarkably beautiful country,
so peaceful and prosperous in ap-
pearance that it is hard to reconcile
it with war, and yet in a semi-cir-
cular belt, measuring approximately 50
kilometers from the Hohenzollern
bridge at Cologne, a state of war
does exist, and much of the machin-
ery for waging war is distributed
over this area."

GUNS IN HIDING.
The territory that borders on the
neutral belt, which extends for about
six miles in width, is held by sentry
posts and by armed battalions, whose
passage of duty, takes them up hill
and down dale, through woods and
open farm land. At strategic points
machine guns cover all approaches
and behind them batteries of field
guns and howitzers lurk, ready for
immediate action if needed. A policy
of watchfulness is maintained day
and night, and as in the old days of
actual fighting battalions in the line
are supported in the rear by sister
units.

CANOPIED BEDS.
The troops are billeted in the
villages scattered across the coun-
try, some in humble homes, others
in pretentious establishments. Some
tell the private tell the story of how
they have real linen sheets and al-
low blankets to cover them.

In contrast with Bonn, there
seems to be no lack of food out in
the settlements where I visited.
Geese, fowl, and ducks are plentiful
at every farm house, and I saw good
horses everywhere. Herds of cattle
were grazing in the pasture lands."

FOR FROSTBITE

there is nothing so soothing and
healing as Zam-Buk. This great
herbal balm allays inflammation,
draws out soreness, and reduces
swelling. Those who have over-
used Zam-Buk for the treatment
of winter ailments say they would

USE

no other remedy, as experience
proves that nothing can equal
Zam-Buk for chapped hands, cold
sores, cold cracks and chilblains.
It is also invaluable for all skin
New Arrivals. Those who have over-
used Zam-Buk for the treatment
of winter ailments say they would

USE
Zam-Buk



160 BOOTS AND SHOES, Trunks, CLOTHING and Furnishings
161 DRY GOODS, Smallwares, Fancy Goods and Novelties
162 READY-TO-WEAR, Corsets MILLINERY, Furs
163 HAREWARE, Auto Supplies.
164 TINSHOP, Heating, Plumbing.
165 GROCERIES, Flour and Feed.
166 OFFICE, General Enquiry,
167 W. E. LORD,—Office.

BELOW ARE A FEW SPECIALS

TO ROUND UP A MONTH'S ACTIVE SELLING, AND THE LINES OFFERED CANNOT BE REPEATED OR REPLACED AT THE PRICES QUOTED.

THERE ARE ONLY A FEW OF THOSE

Women's Winter Coats at \$9.95

DON'T DELAY!

Men's Dark Flette Shirts, at \$1.75

25 doz. Men's Dark Flannelette Shirts, either high or low collar, good weight for winter wear. Will be warm and comfortable. A splendid wearing shirt for every day use. A full range of sizes from 14½ to 18. Special \$1.75

Boys' Wool Gloves at 25c.

2 doz. only Boys' Wool Gloves in Plain Black, and Red and Black, will fit boys from 6 to 10 years. A splendid glove for the little chaps for dress wear. While they last, 25c pair

A Combination Mitt Sale 3 pairs for 44c.

Just imagine getting 3 pairs of Mitte at this price. 2 pairs of pull-overs and one pair of good wool mitts. Pullovers are made from extra strong brown duck, are strong and durable. Wool Mitts are regular 35c values and will give good wear. Three pair, 44c

Madras Curtain Material

In very fine quality in beautiful Color Combination of Green and Black, width 45 inches, regular \$1.25 For 48c

WHITE HONEYCOMB QUILTS

Hemmed, size 64 x 84. Only a couple of dozen to offer, Special \$2.95

APRON GINGHAM

Blue and White Pattern with very neat border, 36 inches wide, Special, 18c

SILK POPLIN

Navy, Green, Champagne, 36 in. wide Special \$1.29

HEAVY WOOL COATINGS

Navy, Brown, Grey and Green, 54 in. Special \$2.25

EIDERDOWN KIMONA CLOTH

Grey, Sky, 54 inches Special \$2.65
Self, Blue, White, in lighter weight, Special \$1.65

Horrockses Cotton

Extra Specials

In Horrockses Cotton A.1 quality, soft finish, free from dressing, 36 inches wide, about 200 yards offered, regular 45c, Special 36c

Horrockses Sheeting

Very fine quality and free from Dressing, 2 yards wide, reg. \$1.35, Special \$1.15

Horrockses Circular Pillow Cotton

Very fine and free from dressing, 45 inches, regular 85c, Special 68c

Trade Conditions During Re-construction

EXPLAINED BY ONE OF CANADA'S LEADING DRY GOODS HOUSES

The following Circular Letter received today from one of the largest and most reputable wholesale Dry Goods Houses in Canada, is worthy of reproduction, explaining as it does the true conditions of trade today:

Winnipeg, Man., January 15th, 1919.

Dear Sir,—The following excerpt is from a letter sent to the Merchants of Western Canada by a "Special Sales Corporation." The writer of that letter, by way of an amusements, describes himself, in so many words, as having been eminently successful in life, President of three Banks, etc., etc. Then goes on to say, "On every dollar's worth that you carry over, you'll lose thirty per cent. deflation of value, besides the customary overhead of interest and depreciation in Styles, etc., which always costs from fifteen to twenty per cent. Moreover, next year's merchandise, besides being at least thirty per cent cheaper will be of higher quality, and, therefore in greater demand."

While we are perfectly satisfied in our minds that the average Western Merchant is not the gullible individual that some "Sales Corporations" seem to think, and that the far from modest recital of their worth and achievements, will not in the least deceive him, still we cannot help but feel that mischievous, ill-considered advice of this kind, where the blunt axe is so apparent, should be deprecated.

In their propaganda they confine themselves to a discussion of affairs entirely American. The Oracle calls in the Company "Prophet"—the original Crepe hanger—who immediately depicts for them the requisite conditions, i.e., a year of slumping prices and dull business, with no salvation in sight for the poor merchant, outside of the Special Sales Corporation.

That such happenings may occur in America, we are not prepared to deny, as prices on a great many lines to be bought there, have been at least 25% to 33 1/3% higher than goods manufactured in Canada, and that after allowing an average landing cost of 40%. While in England, where the difficulties in procuring raw material and labor were almost insurmountable, a great many lines could be bought for less than in America.

To our mind, however, the most convincing argument of all against a slump in prices occurring for some considerable time yet, is the fact that manufacturers are asking 20%, 25%, and on some lines, 33 1/3% advance on goods for next Fall, and in a great many instances placing a limit on the quantity purchased.

The fact, of course, that for almost two years the prevailing rate of production has been between 55% and 60% of a normal output, is in itself the greatest safety for the logical stability of the market.

Price readjustment will in time occur, but only after world needs have been satisfied. When millions and millions of its naked and starved inhabitants have been clothed and fed. When labor has been reorganized, and is actively engaged; but, never in our time will we again see pre-war prices. War has always been the greatest upholder of social conditions, and the cost of production will never again sink to pre-war levels.

All this will, however, take time—twelve, eighteen months, or two years—who can tell? One thing is certain, we cannot replace the terrific loss of materials, productivity and transportation for many a long day, and our advice is "Buy carefully, buy often, but do not sacrifice your present stocks."—Young truly.

ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO., LTD.

A FEW GROCERY PRICES WORTH ATTENTION

98lb Purity or Robin Hood Flour	\$5.50
20lb Purity Rolled Oats	\$1.25
8lb Purity Rolled Oats	55c
10lb Oatmeal	80c
24lb Wheatlets	\$2.00
100lb Bran	\$2.00
100lb Shorts	\$2.15

JUST A FEW OF THIS WEEK'S SPECIALS—

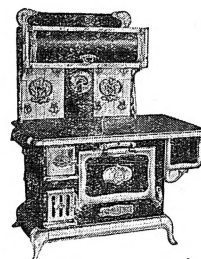
4lb pail of Pure Jam	\$1.00
4lb pail of Sherriff's Marmalade	85c
1lb tin Peanut Butter	40c
1lb tin Maple Butter	30c
Fine Large Grapefruit	2 for 25c
4 tins Gem Lye	45c
5lb tin Blue Ribbon Baking Powder	\$1.00
10lb Bayo Beans	95c
20lb Sugar	\$2.35

BROOMS BROOMS

We are selling a Fibre Hair Floor Broom which we consider is goo value at75c

FURNITURE POLISH

Here is a chance to try Cedar Wax Furniture Polish at a very small outlay. We are satisfied once you try it you will be a regular user of it. Ordinarily you get 4 ozs for 25c, but Cedar Wax 25c size holds 6 ozs. Take advantage of our Special offer 25c Size for 18c



Stoves and Ranges

McClary Range at \$67.00

Do not forget that we handle the McClary line of Ranges, and in buying one of these you get a range that everyone knows and one that gives entire satisfaction.

Our Price on the Above Range\$67.00

We are still continuing

OUR SPECIALS

A number of these have been sold out, but we have money savers yet for those who wish to take advantage of them.

HEATERS

HEATERS, regular \$25.00,	For \$18.75
Regular \$21.00,	For \$15.75
One only, Heater	At \$7.50

AXES

We have a fine line of Handled Axes, different Styles and Prices, and from this stock we should be able to suit the most discriminate buyer, Prices \$1.40, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$1.90
Bouble Bit Axes, guaranteed, regular \$2.70 For \$1.95
Double Bit Axe Heads, regular \$2.40 For \$1.68

WASH BOILERS

Ladies, we can save you money on a good Wash Boiler. Just a few left. Regular \$7.50, for \$6.00; regular \$6.50, for \$4.80.

A GOOD TIME TO

Brighten Up

Naturally with the coming of Peace, everybody is brightening up and a good way to brighten up your home is with KYANIZE.

As you know, KYANIZE is a very durable finish for Floors, all Woodwork and Furniture. A quart will cover 100 square feet two coats.

We have also KYANIZE LINOLEUM VARNISH, especially prepared for Linoleums, to keep the patterns bright and make your Linoleum or Congoleum Rug last a lifetime.

Quarts, \$1.25. Pints, 70c. ½ pints, 40c. ¼ pints, 20c.

KYANIZE WHITE ENAMEL will give entire satisfaction either on inside or outside work. ¼ pints, 35c ½ pints, 65c

Raise More Hogs

Every Farmer realizes the profits in Bacon Hogs at present prices. The only question in his mind is, "Where can I get the money to buy brood sows and pigs to fatten?"

The Merchants Bank gladly makes loans to assist capable farmers in increasing their holdings of live stock.

Talk it over with the Manager.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal, CANADA Established 1864.
RED DEER BRANCH.
A. S. MAXWELL, Manager.
Sub-Agency at Penhold open Mondays and Thursdays.

E. G. MCKENZIE IS NEW PRESIDENT ALBERTA G.W.V.A.

NEW HEAD OF VETERANS ASKS
ALL TO HOLD TOGETHER
FOR COMMON GOOD.

STETTLER CHOSEN FOR NEXT CONVENTION.

Lethbridge, Jan. 17.—After having been entertained at luncheon by the board of trade at the close of the morning session, and the taking of an auto tour through the city, the delegates at the veterans' convention met in the afternoon to conclude business by the election of officers for the coming year, and naming the locality for the next convention.

There were five nominations for the presidency, and the delegates elected E. G. McKenzie, of Red Deer, as president. The other nominees were W. Dyson, A. E. Nightingale, E. C. McKenzie, W. Irwin and G. W. Walst. The last named withdrew in favor of E. G. McKenzie.

The voting resulted in the election of E. G. McKenzie, of Lethbridge, and by motion the same was made unanimous.

1st vice-president, G. W. Walst, Calgary.

2nd vice-president, W. Irwin, Edmonton.

Executive—Medicine Hat zone, T. Bruce; Lethbridge zone, T. Longworth; Calgary zone, R. V. Mundy; Edmonton zone, Stewart Irwin; Red Deer zone, R. W. Alcock.

The following places were named for the next convention: Stettler, Vermilion, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge.

The voting resulted in a tie between Stettler and Vermilion, and by the casting vote of the president Stettler was selected.

A telegram arrived during the session from the mayor of Stettler assuring the convention of a hearty welcome should Stettler be selected for the next meeting.

In handing over the charter of the association and the gavel to the new president in impressive fashion, President Dyson expressed the hope that under his guidance, blessings would be sent not only to the present veterans, but to those who were to return, and to the widows, orphans and dependents of those who had fallen through the province and through the dominion. In replying the new president said he trusted in his comrades to share his responsibilities.

There was a fellowship created by that fact that cannot be broken down; whatever differences of opinion they may have individually they will stand together for the common good.

On behalf of Lethbridge, Local Delegate T. Longworth expressed his appreciation of the honor of having one of their members elected.

Votes of thanks were tendered to the retiring president, vice-presidents and executive. Delegate Irwin of Edmonton spoke particularly for Edmonton and the north in appreciating Mr. Dyson's services.

Captain E. G. McKenzie, the new president, is a native of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, being born there in 1881. He came west in 1899 to Edmonton, where he practiced law for a short time with J. S. Wallbridge. He settled in Lethbridge in 1910 and belongs to the law firm of McKenzie and McKenzie.

Capt. McKenzie left Lethbridge for overseas in February, 1916, with the 39th Battery, as paymaster of the Tenth brigade, C.F.A. He was in France for five months and then with the Canadian forces on the Somme. He was incapacitated and invalided to England through his horse stumbling and throwing him, causing the fracture of the pelvis bone and temporary paralysis. He returned to Lethbridge in April, 1917.

CANADA GOES TO PEACE GATHERING AS SMALL NATION

ALSO HAS REPRESENTATION ON
PANEL FROM WHICH BRITISH
DELEGATES ARE DRAWN.

Paris, Jan. 14.—The British dominions overseas are to be represented at the peace conference upon a basis in substantial agreement with the proposition submitted on the British behalf to the Imperial war cabinet in London by Sir Robert Borden. This proposal was that the dominions should be given equal status in the conference with the smaller Allied nations, and, in addition, should have their representatives upon a panel from which the British delegation should be drawn.

The Imperial war cabinet accepted the plan, but as the effect would be to increase the total British representation in the conference, the British Empire. Upon occasions of particular moment to Canada, three Canadian representatives may thus be present to expound the views of their country and protect her interests.

This solution of complex and difficult problems which involved the possibility of serious disagreement among the Allies is a reflection of the spirit which animated the informal meetings of the Allies and is a happy augury of the amicable settlement of other perplexing questions. Heavy acceptance by the great powers of this plan of British representation is, of course, a matter of the utmost consequence to the British dominions. Not only is it an acknowledgment that they have, by their devotion to the Allied cause, earned the right to take a direct part in fixing the conditions of peace but it is an international recognition of the status of the British Empire as a family of British nations.

Publicity for the Peace Congress given criticism. PAPERS CONTRAST MOVE WITH STATEMENT THAT THERE WOULD BE NO CENSORS.

London, Jan. 15.—Morning newspapers give much prominence to Paris dispatches referring to the decision that the proceedings of the peace congress are to be secret and contrast it with an official statement that there would be no censorship, which was issued yesterday. They point out that it furnishes an insoluble puzzle. None of the papers comment editorially, but most of them express surprise and disapproval by big headlines and brief introductory sentences.

Protests are made that the regulation, if maintained, will keep the public completely in the dark as to some of the important features of the negotiations. Some believe it will be difficult to carry out this "draconian decision."

A Reuters' dispatch from Paris compares the situation created by the decision to a theatre where the curtain falls. The stage is set, the actors ready, but the curtain refuses to budge, the dispatch says. If the curtain falls prematurely, the dispatch concludes, it would throw the particular scene of the footlights on facts that, even among the five great powers, there exist sharp and not diminishing discords.

Paris, Jan. 15.—The decisions of the supreme council as regards both publicity and representation, announced last night are freely criticized in the French newspapers of this morning. Le Journal, commenting on the question of representation after pointing out that the British and Americans together have five votes out of the total, asks why, if the British dominions are represented separately, are the French colonies and protectorates not similarly represented.

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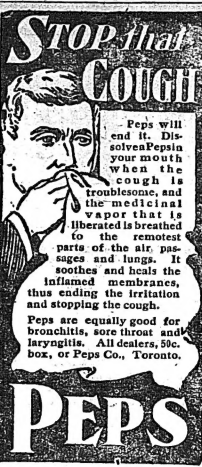
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TOP-COUGH

Peps will cure it. It solves Pepsin your mouth when you cough. It is a troublemaker, and the medicinal Pepsin liberates it. It is breathed to the remotest parts of the air passages and lungs. It soothes and heals the inflamed membranes, thus ending the irritation and stopping the cough.

Peps are equally good for bronchitis, sore throat and whooping cough. Ask for Peps in box, or Peps Co., Toronto.

war, been forgotten. To admit them would not be any more than to admit a delegate from Montenegro."

This quotation may be taken as a fair example of the views expressed by most of the other morning newspapers.

As regards the decision on the publicity question, "Pique" says: "The public must be kept constantly posted on the subjects dealt with, the questions under discussion and the solutions reached. Reporting by hearsay is certain to be dangerous. Will not it be obvious that the result of the method adopted will be to substitute gossip for news?"

No one outside of the delegates to the peace congress knows anything about the discussion which preceded the decision to keep proceedings of the congress secret and to limit information divulged to official statement.

WILL PRECLUDE DISCUSSIONS. This decision will preclude the discussion of the peace congress, even Mr. Wilson himself, from discussing the public announcements that are issued. It will likewise stop the practice of Premier Lloyd-George of Great Britain of discussing affairs with British correspondents for the purpose of guiding them in forming public opinion in England.

It has been believed here by persons close to President Wilson that he was contented for open discussion as far as possible. That he still feels the same way is the opinion generally expressed here last night.

The complaints which the British correspondents have made to Mr. Lloyd-George and which the American have submitted to Mr. Wilson concerning the "gentlemen's agreement" which forbids any one of delegates from giving information whatever outside of the official statement on which public opinion may be formed and guided.

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OPEN LETTER TO R.R. BOXHOLDERS

To the Editor of The News:

Dear Sir,—With your permission I would like to have a little confidential chat with my friends the boxholders on Rural Route No. 1 of Red Deer. Kind friends: I have a few suggestions to make to you, and I trust that you will all acquiesce and do as I request. First, though a little late, I want to thank all of you for the many kind remembrances of me on Christmas day, and more especially the one who enclosed a five dollar bill in an envelope with the compliments of Santa Claus and a Merry Christmas to Mr. Meyers.

All are appreciated. Now to the boxes. Won't all of you please take a piece of board or pole or anything that will answer, 3 or 4 feet long and nail it on the back side of the post, thus saving the arm of the box right straight across the road and tie it to the ends of this cross bar that you have previously nailed on to the post. Now loosen the box or boxes so that you can turn the box with one hand easy, and I will turn it crossways when there is anything in it. Next get the snow out of the way enough so that my horse after travelling 54 miles that day, three days in the week, can wade through it without too much of an effort. Remember always that there are others who want their mail, and that I do not take any chances of crippling my horses for the sake of your carrier to unbundle and get himself all cold to hunt up a stamp for you. There be sure and stamp every letter by placing a two cent stamp on any letter that you want delivered to your box between your box and the post office. If it goes to the post office it must have a three cent stamp on it. One cent stamp on a letter is no longer sufficient, neither will a Bank cheque stamp be taken for postage. In case you should want a letter left in some box between your box and the P.O., please pin a piece of paper on the envelope to call my attention to it, or else it will be carried right on to the post office, and where you have two or more letters won't you please tie them in a bundle and lay them in the box right by the door, so that the carrier may get them without taking off his fur coat and crawling into the box after them. In case you don't get the snow away from your box, I will either leave it at the office or toss it to the foot of the post, as some have requested me to do, and I will either leave it at the office or toss it to the foot of the post, as some have requested me to do, and I will either leave it at the office or toss it to the foot of the post, as some have requested me to do.

Now, friends, if you will grant these few requests you will certainly cause a great favor on me, and by so doing you will greatly oblige. Yours truly,

JAS. M. MEYERS.

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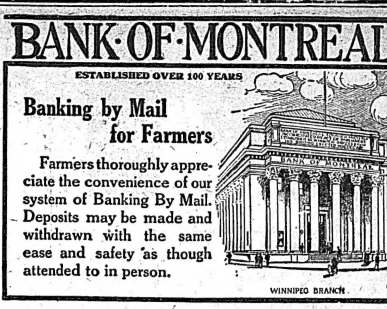
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BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED OVER 100 YEARS

Banking by Mail for Farmers

Farmers thoroughly appreciate the convenience of our system of Banking By Mail. Deposits may be made and withdrawn with the same ease and safety as though attended to in person.

WINNIPEG BRANCH

C. C. Gamble

BOLSHEIKI RED MENACE

BEING DISSEMINATED NOW IN BOTH THE U.S. AND CANADA

RAMIFICATIONS OF ANARCHIST PROPAGANDA DISCLOSED IN INTERESTING ARTICLE OF NEW YORK WORLD—\$400,000 FUND DISTRIBUTED TO FURTHER WORK—RADICAL ELEMENTS AMALGAMATING—L.W.W. INCLUDED IN MEMBERSHIP.

Ramifications of the Bolsheviki propaganda throughout the United States and Canada radiating from New York as the centre are disclosed in an interesting article in the New York World of January 7 last. The disclosures are as follows:

Convinced that the spread of Bolshevism in the United States has become in a measure a menace to the free institutions of the country, the officials of the department of justice are preparing to take radical steps to stamp out the evil.

SPECIAL AGENTS INVESTIGATING

"A 'Who's who among the Soviets,' comprising the names of more than 2,000 men who are regarded as leaders in the movement, already has been compiled under the direction of Prof. J. H. Hargrove, the new head of the local bureau, and special agents have been assigned to look up their records and citizenship, with a view to determining who among them may be deported."

The announcement of Dr. Frederick A. Blossom, of the I.W.W., that there are 68,000 Bolsheviki in this continent, cause no surprise to the department officials, for they place the number of persons who have been infected by the doctrine of Bolshevism at many times that number.

AFTER RADICAL WORKMEN.

"They declare that the I.W.W., the anarchists, the Russians, the communists and other radical groups of the United States have at last found a common meeting ground through the Soviets, and that the doctrine is to split the American federation of Labor and the Socialist party, drawing into their groups of workers the more radical element of both the older organizations."

Information was made public yesterday by officials to the effect that they are trying to raise a fund of \$400,000, which they have been told was sent recently to this country from Russia and which is now said

to be in the possession of a man with an office on Lower Broadway.

TO PROMOTE PROPAGANDA.

This fund, so the officials have been informed, was sent for the purpose of promoting Bolsheviki propaganda in this country. It came, according to the reports, through Berlin, then to Japan, and then to San Francisco, whence it finally was brought to New York.

As the department of justice rejected the spread of Bolshevism, the surprising thing about it is the open way in which the campaign has been carried on. It is true that there have been secret meetings. These have been for the most part of the leaders. They have taken place in east side garrets and Bronx apartment houses, and what has taken place there has been a good deal of a mystery.

FLOOD OF BOLSHEVIKI PAMPHLETS.

But there have been followed by all sorts of open meetings—gatherings sometimes called as Money defense meetings, sometimes as in behalf of so-called political prisoners, and again for the avowed purpose of protesting against the presence of the United States troops in Russia. And then there has been the doctrine of Bolshevism has been preached as subtly as to leave the preacher just outside of the pale of the law.

Officials said yesterday that literally thousands of tons of cleverly worked Bolsheviki literature has been distributed in the United States, and that there is not a evening when there were not from one to six Bolsheviki meetings in New York City.

New York City, it is learned, has its Soviet. It formerly occupied the first floor of an apartment house at 110 West Street, but in the months ago outgrew these quarters and is now located in commodious quarters in Fifteenth Street, west of Third Avenue. The official post-

card of the Soviet is the Workman and Peasant, and its editor and publisher is Alexander Brailovsky, an underlined Russian, who speaks the English language with difficulty. This Soviet, it was learned recently, is made up of representatives of the cloakmakers, Russian seamen, Russian dock workers, Russian dramatists, and it comprises 40 delegates, who represent, it is said, 9,000 workers, and has thrown open its rooms to "reach" those who can be induced to come to the schools it conducts.

The Soviet also is planning, it was said, to teach the use of the tractor, so that members may be of assistance to their Russian brothers in the raising of crops to support the hungry European Bolsheviki.

LENINE THEIR MENTOR.

In talking with a reporter for the World Brailovsky, who admits that he is a Bolsheviki, differentiated between that group and the Soviets, who, he said, represented the combination of all the radical elements who were in favor of the Soviet form of government. Brailovsky said they had been unable to establish any direct communication with Lenin, though he admitted that the spirit of his teaching was the guiding element of the group.

When found, he was busy at the Manhattan Lyceum, in East Fourth street, presiding at a meeting which the press agent said represented the radicals of the country who were supporters of the Russian revolution. The announcement calling it, purported to have been sent out by the "Soviet of Deputies of Russian Workers," whose stamp was without any signature. Brailovsky admitted, however, that his group had called the meeting.

The little tables set bare with one open. A reporter who arrived after it began was barred from understanding what took place only by the fact that all the proceedings were in Russian. There was no difficulty in imagining that one was at a political meeting in Moscow. Most of the little tables about the room, some with long hair, some with short, and all apparently deeply impressed with their own importance in solving the problems of the world.

ONE FROM OTTAWA.

On the first part of the program was the roll call of delegates, when each, as his name was called, arose from a "Soviet" street, but in the months ago outgrew these quarters and is now located in commodious quarters in Fifteenth Street, west of Third Avenue. The official post-



Philadelphia, a man who said he represented Ontario, Canada; one who said he spoke for 7,000 workers of Bridgeport, a "representative of the anarchists of New York," and others from San Francisco, St. Louis, Dallas, and scores of other cities in the United States and Canada.

In all, it was said that there were 118 delegates, representing 189 organizations in the United States, with a total membership of 33,777. The purpose of the meeting, as explained by Brailovsky, was to protest against foreign intervention in Russia, to bring about the unification of workers in the United States, to discontinue the spreading of the doctrine of the Soviets and to arrange for such Russians as wished to do so, to return to their native land.

MAKE UP LIST

Department of Justice agents were busy making up a list of those present. Among the documents which were distributed was one entitled "The Old Red Flag," which asserts that the Red Flag is the symbol of a world-wide working class. There was another called "The Bolsheviki and the Soviets."

The pamphlet contained the information that the Soviets had "pulled the Kaiser from his throne," and that it "gave the factories, shops and schools to the workers." The pamphlet went on to explain the material comforts the Bolsheviki had gained by overturning Russia and drew a glowing picture of the benefits Russia had derived from Bolsheviki rule.

LETTER FROM LENINE.

A third document printed in English, was entitled "A letter to Americans," and was signed by Vladimir I. Lenin. This letter sought to justify the deeds of the revolutionists, who, he said, were the "American bourgeoisie" that the "greater the bitterness and brutality they sow, the nearer is the day of the proletarian revolution." Many other Bolsheviki documents printed in Russian, also were distributed.

After the roll call, there were a dozen or more nominations for permanent chairman of the meeting, which position finally went to Adolph Schabert, who was said to represent the workers of Detroit. Last evening was largely taken up with the election of an executive committee.

PAPERS SHREAK BOLSHEVISM

It was said at the department of justice that the Workman and Peasant was one of two Russian papers looked on as organs of the Bolsheviki. The second is a paper known as "Novy Mir," and is regarded as somewhat less radical than the first-named paper. Although Novy Mir has been scanned by agents repeatedly, it has, they say, apparently kept within the law.

INCLUDES I.W.W.

In connection with their study of the spread of Bolshevism, the officials at the department of justice recently started in Boston, known as the Revolutionary Army. This paper has for its editor Lewis Franks, it is said, it has and is continuing to recruit prospective contributors John Reed, Edward MacPhee, Gregor Weinstein and Dr. Scott Nearing. The paper is regarded as a movement to lead together the various radical elements of the country.

This movement, the department officials say, has been spreading throughout the Industrial Workers of the World, the Syndicalists, a large majority of the Socialist Labor party and the Workers' International Industrial Union, which was founded by Daniel B. Lewis from whom Leon Trotsky admitted that he got some of his ideas. On the other hand, most of the Lidia they have reached West, which is situated on the eastern bank of the Niemen river. Other columns of the movement are in Lithuania. The German evacuation of Bialystok is holding up the Bolsheviki advance in that region. The advance of the Bolsheviki is as yet to investigate. It is estimated, however, that the Bolsheviki have 30,000 men in the region of Warsaw is in danger of meeting the fate of Vilna. The Poles have a certain number of soldiers in Posen who are being thrown against the Bolsheviki.

There will be little cause for alarm under perhaps three weeks, but the advance of the Bolsheviki has influenced sympathetic elements here. Reports of Spartacist success in Berlin had an immediate effect in Warsaw. A God's manufacturer, who has arrived here after being driven from that city by the demands of workmen, said today:

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who may get into trouble with the law.

PLENTY OF FUNDS

Apparently the movement is well supplied with funds. It is known that large sums of money have been raised by collections at various meetings, and by assessments on various groups. Part of this has been expended in the translation of books from Russian into English, no less than ten of which were advertised as suitable reading for those who attended the Soviet convention yesterday.

What is regarded as one of the most dangerous elements of the movement is pictured by the department officials under the name of "Cranks Pops." They comprise college professors, teachers and other well-to-do persons, who are doing their best to help the movement along in the same clever manner that has made so much of the propaganda safe from a legal standpoint.

In view of the fact that the aim of much of the teaching is the ultimate overthrow of the present government of the United States, officials admit that more drastic laws would be of the greatest assistance to them in fighting the spread of the red menace.

GUARD MAYOR HYLAN'S HOME

The police continued their work yesterday, of guarding important points in the city against possible bombs. It was stated that the special guard placed at the home of Mayor Hylan would be maintained indefinitely. For the first time in the history of the court, a uniformed force of police was in guard in the Brooklyn County Court House, while officers on certain beats were told to keep a special watch over the homes of the high court of justice.

Dr. Blossom said yesterday that it was the intention of the American Bolsheviki to co-operate with Lenin and Trotsky and the radical organizations of the world, to form a world-wide union, having for its object industrial revolution. This revolution, he said, would be peaceful.

"PEACEFUL" REVOLUTION

"The American Soviets," he said, "do not approve of the use of dynamite for their propaganda and, while there may be an extremist group which believes in the use of dynamite, it is the intention of the Soviets to resort to peaceful means for the purpose of winning public sympathy."

"The Soviets of the United States will do all in their power to aid in the formation of one big union of the world, which will be the basis of inaugurating a peaceful industrial revolution, whereby the workers of the world may take over the industrial revolution, then for the benefit of the workers."

"According to the world union plans the Italian and French syndicalists and labor federations will co-operate with Lenin and Trotsky, and the Australian union and American Bolsheviki for the proposed world union and industrial revolution."

BOLSHEVICS ARE CONVERGING ON CITY OF WARSAW

REDS ADVANCING ON POLISH CAPITAL OVER THREE RAILWAY LINES.

Warsaw, Jan. 12.—Bolsheviki forces are converging on Warsaw over three lines of railroads. They are advancing from Vilna and have passed Zaslav. On the other hand, most of the Lidia they have reached West, which is situated on the eastern bank of the Niemen river. Other columns of the movement are in Lithuania. The German evacuation of Bialystok is holding up the Bolsheviki advance in that region. The advance of the Bolsheviki is as yet to investigate. It is estimated, however, that the Bolsheviki have 30,000 men in the region of Warsaw is in danger of meeting the fate of Vilna. The Poles have a certain number of soldiers in Posen who are being thrown against the Bolsheviki.

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If it's **BRAID'S** it's the **BEST TEA** and the best **COFFEE** "MORNING - NOON - NIGHT"

LICENSED CHIMNEY SWEEP

Having secured a new machine from England, I will clean stoves, furnaces, pipes and chimneys. I have the only machine in the city. I also repair and build chimneys. Work guaranteed. P.O. Box 246 E. HASTIE Phone 217

THE TRAIN SERVICE

GOING NORTH

No. 621	No. 623	No. 625
Lv. Calgary	9:05	15:00
Ar. Edmonton	12:10	18:20
Lv. Edmonton	12:30	18:25
Ar. Edmonton	16:15	22:00

GOING SOUTH

No. 522	No. 524	No. 526
Lv. Edmonton	8:30	13:35
Ar. Red Deer	8:10	17:05
Lv. Red Deer	8:10	17:05
Ar. Calgary	15:45	20:30

J. E. PROCTOR, District Passenger Agent, Calgary.

WANTED—Several Cordwood Cutters, at once. \$1.25 per cord. Apply H. Veal, R.R. No. 1, 5 miles West of Red Deer on Sydenham Lake Road. Jan. 8-11

FOUND—A Ladies' Gaudium, strap on back—Owner can have on applying at The News office.

STRAYED from the premises of the undersigned, this fall, a black yearling Steer, branded 4d, black on right hip. Suitable reward will be given for information leading to recovery—R. P. Pengelly, R.R. No. 3, Red Deer or at News Office. Jan. 8-11

EMPOUNDED—In the Red Deer Pound, January 10th, one Heifer, short Stub Horns, branded 127 on left hip—W. G. Kidwell, poundkeeper, Red Deer. Jan. 15-17

STRAYED from Hill End, one Grey Mare and Colt, also one Grey Gelding. Mare and Gelding branded 4d always HU on right thigh—Suitable reward will be given for information giving leading to recovery—Fred Hill, Hill End, Phone R.313 Edwille. Jan. 8-11

NOTICE

The Annual Meeting of the Red Deer Butter and Cheese Manufacturing Association will be held on Saturday, Jan. 25th, 1919, at the Elevator office, at 12:30 o'clock.

W. R. ELLENWOOD, Secretary.

CATTLE WANTED.

I am prepared to winter three hundred head until May 1st, on my ranch, 100 miles east of Edmonton. Lots of good feed, water and shelter. Good care guaranteed. Charges very reasonable. Will take them in small lots from one car load up. You can get them free from hauling to feeding at home. Write me and I will arrange to see or phone you. Bank references furnished. Address—J. W. DOWNES, 224, 18th Ave. West, Calgary. Jan. 8-11

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the City of Red Deer will apply to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta, at the next session thereof, to amend their charter and confirm certain by-laws of the city.

1. To provide for equality in the assessment and taxation in case of a successful appeal against the assessment of property.

2. To provide for consolidation of treasury bills, or for the issue of debentures extending over a term of years to pay treasury bills now outstanding.

3. To make the sale of land by the city for arrears of taxes optional with the city council and provide for collection of such taxes.

4. To authorize the city to collect rents when there are arrears of taxes.

5. To provide for the use of unexpended moneys raised by debentures for other purposes.

6. Other amendments, which may be seen in the proposed bill, at the offices of the city solicitor, or Secretary-Treasurer of the City of Red Deer.

A. T. STEPHENSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

FOR SALE—One of the best half-sections of land in the district. A lot of 160 acres, and a small house, corrected in 24 hours without pay. Not sold by druggists. Mrs. Geo. Alma, 624 4th No. Saskatoon, manufacturer.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USING Wash-Out Without Rubbing

Cut into a boiler of water a half cup of Laundry Soap, and add a heaping tablespoonful of WASH-OUT. When the water boils, but not before, immerse your dry white cloth in the water, but not for more than 15 minutes. Take out, rinse, well, and hang out.

If you use a washing machine it will save the water, but not the clothes through the machine with the half bar of soap and Wash-Out.

Quick, Economical, and Easy, isn't it?

16 Washings, 25c. Ask your Grocer

The Wash-Out Co.

Manufacturers, EDMONTON

OPERATIONS UNNECESSARY.

Get a Stomach removed, Appendicitis corrected in 24 hours without pay. Not sold by druggists. Mrs. Geo. Alma, 624 4th No. Saskatoon, manufacturer.

FOUND—A small purse, back of Lord's Store, containing a sum of money—The owner can have it by applying at the News Office.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

Bring your wheat to Lacombe Flour Mill and have your Flour made and save one dollar and fifty cents on every hundred pounds of flour. Farmers receive their Bran and Shells back with Flour, and do not have to take substitutes. You can either bring or ship wheat. Delivery to and from Station free. Mill open every day.

D. M. REEVES, Mgr. Lacombe, Alta. Box 395.

After Four Years of War

The Railway Situation as Viewed by President E. W. Beatty of the C.P.R.

FOUR years of active participation in the war and intimate association with the problems which the emergency produced must, I think, have had such a pronounced effect on the thought and spirit of the Canadian people, as will cause them to grasp and overcome the after-war problems with confidence and ease.

"No record of Canada's experience in the war—military, commercial, social or economic, but adds to our pride in Canada and Canadian institutions, and stimulates confidence in our future. The problems ahead of us are indeed serious, but so was the war. Sane optimism as to our future is justified."

"From a transportation standpoint the Canadian people have, I think, every reason to be satisfied with the efforts of the companies both on land and sea during the period of the war, 'have been uniformly successful, and in spite of weather conditions unprecedentedly severe, no serious mishaps or approach to a physical breakdown. At no time was any disposition shown by any company to refuse service, or to any other company temporarily and locally embarrassed as to equipment or facilities. On the other hand, companies themselves and later under the aegis of the Canadian War Board, have continued to maintain the efforts of the railways were co-ordinated in such a way as to accomplish a maximum result and still not destroy or even injure the legitimate business of the country. The results were highly satisfactory and reflect great credit, not only on the directors of the railways, but on the War Board, and also on the officers and men of the companies, whose loyalty, self-sacrifice and efficiency made Canada's great transportation record possible."

"While periods of prosperity have made to compel an immediate decision as to the permanent solution of the so-called railway problem—whether it be as efficiency and rates are concerned, there is no problem that I can see—it must be admitted, next to the war itself no question so important in its effect upon the earnings power and prosperity of Canadians, as this question of further Government ownership of the railways. It is too important to be decided merely upon the view of experts on the subject, but it can only be properly determined by careful consideration on the part of the people after having obtained some knowledge of the principles underlying efficient railroad service, the facts of the present situation, the needs of the roads, and the probable—not fanciful effect which any serious change of policy must have upon the service and facts."

Canadian conditions—though the parallel is far from perfect—than any other that could possibly be chosen. The desire of everyone is that Canada should have a railway system or systems so administered that the best service to the public will be obtained at the lowest rates consistent with fair wages, both for labor and for the companies. It is not a matter of efficiency and enterprise cannot be obtained and without these things the quality of work which ensures efficient operation and low rates, cannot be secured. The question therefore is: Will Government ownership bring about this result? The question sounds simple but is in reality complex. Theoretically much may be said in favor of Government ownership, but in fact it is a matter of fact of practice? If these theories present a failure in practice, the result will be obtained at the lowest rates consistent with fair wages, both for labor and for the companies. 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New Books!

"THE DESERT OF WHEAT," Jane Grey's latest, just in	\$1.50
"THAT'S ME ALL OVER, MABLE," by author of "Dere Mable," 75c	
"DEEP FURROWS," Hopkins Moorhouse	\$1.50
"THE COW PUNCHER," Robert J. C. Stead	\$1.50
"BENTON OF THE ROYAL MOUNTED," Sergt. Kendall	\$1.50
"THE LAUGHING GIRL," Robert Chambers	\$1.50
"THE YOUNG DIANA," Marie Correll	\$1.50
"THE MAGNIFICENT AMBERSONS," Tarkington	\$1.50
And Many Others.	
NEARLY 1,000 POPULAR REPRINTS are here to choose from, AT 75c EACH.	
NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC	
"The End of a Perfect Day," Carrie Jacobs Bond	40c
"In Flander's Fields," McCrae-Sousa	40c
"A Mother's Prayer," Ferrari	40c
"The Blue Bird," Kummer	40c
"Follia Waltz," McKee	40c
"Forget-me-not Waltz," Vernon Eville	40c
And Hundred of Others, 15c and up.	

The Rexall Store.

**THE GAETZ-CORNETT
DRUG & BOOK CO.**

WATERLOO BOY 12-25 KEROSENE TRACTOR

Will pull three 14-inch plows, or run a 28-inch separator

In the Waterloo Boy you will find everything that counts for strength, power, simplicity, economy, and continuous profitable service, in every department of farm work, at draw-bar or belt.

For four years it has been demonstrating its success in the hands of practical farmers. Patented Inbuilt Kerosene Manifold transforms every drop of fuel into maximum power, leaving practically no carbon deposit.

Extra Strong Gears, drop forged, Call and see this tractor demonstrated. We have a stock of them on hand. There is a possibility that the duty on tractors will be imposed again early in February.

We can book orders up to the first of February for Spring delivery, at the present duty-free prices

**ROSS & HAMMOND
RED DEER - ALBERTA**

Buttons! Buttons! BUTTONS!

All shapes, all sizes, all colors,
and all materials

25c, 35c, & 50c. Card

FOR

15c.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN OFFERING

J. C. Brazier

LESLIEVILLE LIVRY, FEED & SALE STABLES

Leslieville Livery, Feed and Sale Stables open under new management. Passengers driven to any part of the Country. I respectfully solicit your patronage.

A. J. FRENCH,
Leslieville, Alberta.

Local and District Intelligence

Pianos tuned—J. E. Welton.
Grand Dance in the Parish Hall, Friday, 31st. Keep the date open.

Prof. Masse for artistic piano tuning. Leave orders at Madame Le Saunier's.

Remember the grand dance in the Parish Hall on Friday, January 31st, Lynch's orchestra.

Imitation agate marbles, rubber balls, dolls, hockey sticks, sleighs, paints and crayons at John McVicar's.

Campbell and Welliver will go to Castor with rinks, weather permitting, next Friday to play for the Wisner Cup.

The Red Deer Bonspiel will start on Monday next, 27th of January. There promises to be a goodly number of rinks competing.

The Alexandra Club intend holding a St. Valentine's dance on Friday, February 14th, in the Parish Hall. Lynch's orchestra. Cards in the gallery.

Mrs. T. S. Miller received word a few days ago that Gunner Rev. G. N. Finn had been unfortunate enough to have his leg broken by an accident and was in hospital.

Kidwell Bros. have purchased the livery business of C. Bagley, and will carry on the aforesaid livery business in connection with their wood business and feed stable.

Mrs. E. M. Willson, who received word a few days ago that her sister, Miss A. G. Partridge, of Milton, Ont., was dangerously ill, left for the east on Monday morning to be with her.

Geo. Chapman has sent in several cars of the finest dry wood to Kidwell Bros. from the west line, and this firm will now have a generous supply of the very best wood for their numerous customers.

Inspector J. F. Boyce is conducting departmental examinations on Saturday, Jan. 25, for some subjects which were not covered by the summer school, namely educational sociology, Public School administration, and Hygiene of the School Child.

Lieut. Edmund Hives, of Penhold, who went overseas with the 12th C.M.H.A., as a troop leader, returned to Penhold Monday evening, and was given a grand welcome by many friends. He has seen a great deal of service, was seriously wounded, and won the D.C.M.

G.W.V.A. ELECT OFFICERS

At a meeting of the Great War Veterans' Association, held in the Armouries, Sunday, January 19th, the following officers were elected for the coming year:

President, R. J. Doran.
Vice-President, C. W. Sanders, M.D.
2nd Vice-President, J. W. Bowle.
Executive Committee, R. C. F. Geo, W. G. Paterson, R. W. Alcock, E. W. Wilson, B. P. Alford, C. Row.

Entertainment Committee, R. C. F. Geo, W. G. Paterson, R. J. Doran, A. Hadley, C. Dahl.

Sergeant at Arms, G. W. Bellerby. At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held immediately following the general meeting, Comrade Chas. Sinclair was appointed Secretary-Treasurer.

The Great War Veterans' Association would like to take this opportunity of expressing their appreciation of the services rendered by the Soldiers' Wives' Club during the past year. They have on all occasions given their time and energy wholeheartedly, many times making sacrifices to do so, and no words of ours can give the expression necessary to fully thank them for their assistance and support.

Application forms for the new War Service Gratuity can be obtained from the Secretary-Treas., G.W.V.A., P.O. Box 710, Red Deer.

Mrs. W. T. Coote is visiting Mrs. W. J. Ilsey, at Calgary.

C. A. Calkins, and Miss Calkins are spending a few weeks at the coast.

Henry Trimble carried off the Grand Challenge Cup at the Calgary Bonspiel on Monday.

The Alexandra Club will hold a ten cent tea in the Institute rooms on Saturday, 25th, from 3 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fowler returned to Red Deer last Thursday. Mr. Fowler is back at his old job as operator at the depot.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Willis, of Toronto, on their way back from the coast, are paying a visit to their daughter, Mrs. Gordon Matthews for a few weeks.

Alt. Stone informs The News that he received word that his son, Gordon Stone, had won the D.C.M. The News congratulates Gordon on having won this coveted honor.

Miss Maude Harty, of McDougall School staff, Edmonton, and formerly one of Red Deer's teachers, underwent a serious operation at the hospital there a few days ago. She is improving.

Mrs. McKay was presented with a piece of silverware by her pupils on severing her connection with the teaching staff of Red Deer. T. A. W. Fowler takes charge of Mrs. McKay's room.

We understand the Red Deer wholesalers are presenting a handsome silver cup to be competed for by the lady carriers, who will hold their bonspiel in connection with the regular bonspiel next week.

The Marshall rink, composed of Sam Smith, W. T. Coote, Jack Fulton, and Leslie Marshall, skip, won the visitors trophy at the Calgary Bonspiel last week, defeating all comers. They also came fourth in the Brewery Competition.

The St. John Working Committee of the Daughters of the Empire have a quantity of wool on hand to make socks for the boys who are in Germany, and relief work in France and Belgium. Any one having wool out will kindly return socks on Tuesday afternoon at the Library, and help to complete this work.

"I never enjoyed a reading more, every morning splendid; work in heavier, roles simply grand; in humorous pieces he would converse a sphinx. I consider Mr. Fouché one of the first dramatic interpreters."

Mrs. Sophia Gordon, Pres. City of Women's Clubs, Pueblo, Col. Be sure to be on time to hear this entertainment in the Presbyterian church, Thursday evening, Jan. 23rd, at 8 o'clock.

TENDERS WANTED for 15 tons of Green Poplar, split, in this length, delivered at Balmoral School District about March 15, 1919. Tenders to be in by Feb. 5th, 1919, to C. J. BACON, P.O. Box 367, Red Deer, Alberta. Jan. 22.

FOR SALE—160 acres, 75 acres under cultivation. Good buildings and good water. 3 miles north of Red Deer—Apply on the premises to Fred Lasse, or to The News Office. Jan. 22.

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J. FRANK FOUCHE, In the

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, THURSDAY EVENING (To-morrow) January 23rd, at 8 o'clock.

Admission: All students of the High School and Public Schools in Town and Country, 25c; other adults 50c.

Mr. Fouché is the best interpreter of Shakespeare that has visited the coast for years.—San Francisco Examiner.

I have heard the impersonators of four continents and pronounce Mr. Fouché the best I have ever heard.—Rev. Jos. C. Minner, M. E. Church, S. Taylor, Texas.

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NYAL'S CREOPHOS
Or Hypophosphites with Wild Cherry and Creosote is the great cough tonic. It gets under, gets right at the root of the trouble. That "Ru" cough is the hardest kind to get rid of, but

NYAL CREOPHOS WILL DO IT.
FELT PILLOW TOPS, while they last\$1.15
IVORY PICTURE FRAMES and JEWEL CASES 25% off.

Are your Hens producing eggs?.....If not NYAL'S POULTRY TONIC will make them lay.

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Phone 49 Red Deer, Alta.

STAR LAUNDRY.
Mah Quoy and Mah Chong having leased the laundry one door south of the Post Office, and having thoroughly cleaned and renovated the building and premises, ask for a share of public patronage. They came from Calgary, where they have had the greatest experience in all kinds of fine work. A trial solicited. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. P.O. Box 679. Jan. 8.

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ANTI-BOLSHEVIK LEADER INFLICTS DEFEAT ON REDS.

Gen. Denikine Victor in Battle in Battle in Caucasus—Takes 1,000 Prisoners.

Odeas, Jan. 8.—Gen. Denikine, the anti-Bolshevik leader in southern Russia, has inflicted a sharp defeat on the Bolsheviks on the River Kuma, in the Caucasus. One thousand prisoners were captured by the forces.

London, Jan. 14.—Large anti-Bolshevik armies are in the field in Southern Russia, according to the Constantinople correspondent of the Times. He says 180,000 men, 80 per cent of them Kuban Cossacks and the remainder former officers of the Russian army, are operating under Gen. Denikine.

North of this command is another army of Don Cossacks under General Krasnov, of 250,000 or 300,000 men. The two armies have practically cleared South Russia of Bolsheviks. Their main purpose is to establish communication with the anti-Bolshevik forces in Siberia.

SALVATION ARMY ENTERTAINMENT.

The Salvation Army officers, Capt. F. L. Mundy and Lieutenant H. Heywood, are to be highly congratulated on their splendid entertainment held in the Salvation Army Hall on Thursday night last.

The programme consisted of recitations, dialogues, choruses, and tableaux given by the Sunday School pupils. The children were exceedingly well trained and great credit is due to those who assisted in the preparation of the concert, for the thoroughness, patience and skill which they showed in teaching the little ones.

Two features which deserve special commendation were the Girls' Hoop Drill, in which twelve girls took part, having different colored sashes and hoops, the hoops being decorated with tiny bells and ribbons and the other feature was the closing tableau "Aids with me," consisting of three parts. The platform was lighter with Japanese lanterns shining down on a white cross, around the foot of which several young girls in white knelt, and one clung to the cross, while Capt. Mundy sang the hymn, accompanying himself on his harp.

The hall was filled to overflowing with an appreciative audience and the ten cent tax given after the entertainment in the basement of the hall, was partaken of by a large number, who appeared to be enjoying themselves very much.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST

Summer or Winter no tonic for the frayed system is equal to a change of climate—change of scene and activities. The system demands it. Even in the stirring times of war the fighting men must have recreation to keep their spirits and keen interest in things, sports and pastimes to keep and build them up for greater efforts of war. Just so with men to keep and build them up for better and greater efforts in the business struggle of every day life—a vacation is a dividend payer.

Get particulars of a Pacific coast and California tour via the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. A trip at this season to the World's Greatest Out-of-Doors country, where it's summer all the time, where scenery unsurpassed constantly greets the eye, and where golfing, sea bathing, deep sea fishing are part of the daily routine. Full information, fares, etc., may be obtained from any agent of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, or by writing Mr. W. J. Duperon, General Passenger Agent, Winnipeg.

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Mah Quoy and Mah Chong having leased the laundry one door south of the Post Office, and having thoroughly cleaned and renovated the building and premises, ask for a share of public patronage. They came from Calgary, where they have had the greatest experience in all kinds of fine work. A trial solicited. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. P.O. Box 679. Jan. 8.

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The War is Over Cheer Up And Be Happy

This life is all in what we make it. You can certainly make your home more cheerful, cosy and comfortable by adding a few new pieces of furniture. No doubt during the past four long years you have often longed for something new for the home, but thought it advisable to wait until after the war was over.

NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY

There is nothing to be gained by waiting longer—furniture prices are lower today than they will be for some time to come.

We have been advised by manufacturers that there will be no drop in the prices of furniture this year, in fact prices are still advancing.

New goods are arriving daily and our stock is now quite complete in all lines—Nothing elaborate, but good staple and serviceable goods which will give you lasting satisfaction.

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